

(Four trillion, one hundred eighty-seven billion, nine hundred fifty-nine million, three hundred fifty-nine thousand, one hundred twenty-four dollars and thirty-three cents) during the past 15 years.

BUILDING A BETTER WORLD AWARD

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, today I take a moment to acknowledge the new "Building a Better World" Award which CH2M HILL, an employee-owned company which is headquartered in Denver, has initiated. William D. Ruckelshaus, Chairman of BFI and former EPA Administrator, was presented with CH2M HILL's inaugural "Building a Better World" award in ceremonies at the Smithsonian Institution's Castle in Washington, DC on May 6, 1998.

CH2M HILL created this award to recognize the contributions of private citizens or organizations that reflect the company's core business value of making technology work to build a better world. The work of its 7,000 employees worldwide involves assisting public and private sector clients in planning, design, program management, and often construction for drinking water, wastewater management, hazardous waste management, transportation, nuclear waste cleanup projects, and industrial activities.

In choosing a recipient for this inaugural award, the selection panel sought to define a level of excellence that would make this award especially significant to succeeding recipients. Three key criteria are established for CH2M HILL's "Building a Better World" award:

Honorees must be deemed to have made a significant difference in improving the lives and prospects of people and society.

Contributions of honorees must be judged to be exceptional in nature and their impact substantial, distinctive and enduring.

Honorees must demonstrate an extraordinary and exemplary exercise of leadership and commitment.

In honoring Mr. Ruckelshaus with the "Building a Better World" award, CH2M HILL noted his long standing and continuing efforts in advancing environmental protection, practicing corporate responsibility, affecting sustainable development, and inspiring dynamic public and private citizenship. "Taken apart from one another, Mr. Ruckelshaus' accomplishments in business leadership, government service and environmental stewardship are extraordinary in their own right" said Ralph R. Peterson, CH2M HILL President and CEO. "Taken collectively they form a masterwork of civic character."

In establishing the "Building a Better World" award, CH2M HILL plans to honor people it knows firsthand to have made constructive, significant and lasting contributions to improving

the lives and prospects of people and society. The award will be presented on a regular basis as deemed appropriate by the CH2M HILL Board of Directors.

Mr. President, this special award by a leading Colorado-based company provides another example of corporate interest and support for making the world we live in a better place.

I thank the chair and yield the floor.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the pending business.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2138) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. COATS. Mr. President, I will shortly be sending an amendment to the desk. Let me just explain to my colleagues what it is I am attempting to do.

This is not the first time I have been on the floor of the Senate talking "trash," not the kind of trash that immediately comes to mind when you use that phrase but trash meaning garbage. In fact, another Senator just came by a few minutes ago and said, "This amendment you are offering is garbage." I said, "You are exactly right; it is garbage." It is all about garbage. It is all about municipal solid waste, which is a diplomatic term for garbage, the stuff that each of us throws out every day from our kitchen—puts in a plastic bag, puts out at the curb once or twice a week, picked up by a local truck and taken to what we think is a local landfill nearby.

Unfortunately, the State I come from, Indiana, has become the local landfill for a number of States that do not have enough landfill capacity or find it cheaper to load it on a train, load it on a truck, send it overnight down our Nation's railways or highways, and drop it off in the State of Indiana. Over the past several years, we have been the recipient of millions upon millions upon millions of tons of out-of-State trash without any ability as a State to put reasonable restraints and restrictions on receipt of that out-of-State trash in order to manage our environment and manage our own destiny in terms of how we dispose of this municipal solid waste.

The Supreme Court has denied States their individual efforts to regulate this, saying that it is a violation of the commerce clause of the Constitution. But the courts have also been clear to point out the fact that if Congress affirmatively enacts legislation or constraints on the importation of out-of-State trash, or exportation of out-of-State trash, it will be constitutionally acceptable. It is just simply one of those areas where States cannot do it

individually but Congress can give them the authority to do that.

We have learned a lot of things over the last several years. I have offered this legislation now five times. This is the sixth. We offered it in 1990, 1992, 1994, 1995, and in 1996, and in each of those years the Senate has passed this legislation. We now come here for the sixth time because we have been unable to secure passage in the other House, or, when we have, it has been dropped in conference. Various other means have been used to defeat the purpose of finally accomplishing what I believe is a reasonable restraint and reasonable solution to the problem that we face.

Now, Michael Jordan and the Chicago Bulls have won six titles. This is my sixth try to win one. I have five defeats, and I hope not to get the sixth defeat. So that we have Jordan and the Bulls on the one hand carrying around the trophy with astounding success, and we have Coats on the other hand loaded up with bags of trash brought in from out of State marked X defeat in 1990; X defeat in 1992; X defeat in 1994, et cetera, et cetera.

Now, I cannot blame my colleagues in the Senate. I cannot do that because through negotiation each time we have been able to work out our differences. We have been able to recognize that there are exporting States that have needs and there are importing States that have problems, and that finding a solution that merely benefits the importing States puts the exporting States in a very difficult position.

So with the help of my friend from New York, Senator D'AMATO, and the help of my friends, on a bipartisan basis we have been able to reach an accommodation which recognizes the need for importing States to have to have reasonable restraints on the amount that they can handle and at the same time gives those exporting States time to put in place mechanisms of their own to deal with their trash or to enter into arrangements with our State so that we can have some type of reasonable control over that.

We have learned those lessons, sometimes the hard way, but we have always been able to reach an agreement and a consensus, and the Senate has been tremendously supportive in the end of my efforts to do this. I am disappointed that we have not had that same kind of support in the House of Representatives. I hope we can as we try once again to convince our colleagues that this is a problem that needs a solution, that we have a solution that takes care of the problems that are facing importing States as well as exporting States.

The amendment I am going to offer today is the interstate solid waste title of S. 534, which passed twice in the last Congress. That title was carefully negotiated. What we are offering is that title in its entirety with a minor modification. We are even now negotiating that modification as I speak.